

# Translation Strategies of Sports News From the Perspective of Functional Equivalence Theory: A Case Study on Chinese-English Translation of BWF Website News Report

ZHANG Aiqi, ZENG Shuang

University of Shanghai for Science and Technology, Shanghai, China

Within academic circles, sports news translation remains an obscure area with limited scholarly attention. Few researchers have ventured into this domain, opting instead to focus on more mainstream sports disciplines. Consequently, there is an evident scarcity of studies dedicated to translating news related to sports, particularly concerning badminton. This discrepancy emphasizes a void in the literature and underscores the necessity for further exploration into the translation dynamics within the realm of sports journalism. This inquiry is structured around the functional equivalence translation theory, utilizing news articles culled from the Badminton World Federation's (BWF) official World Tour news portal, the BWF World Tour, as the corpus for the investigation into badminton news translation strategies. The objective of this study is to analyze translation strategies employed in lexical, syntactic, and textual equivalence respectively. The findings of the present study reveal that translator secures lexical equivalence through the alteration of parts of speech, the integration of four-character phrases, and the application of rhetorical strategies; syntactic equivalence is attained through the technique of split translation; textual equivalence is upheld through means of appropriate additions or deletions.

*Keywords:* Functional Equivalence Theory, translation strategy, sports news

## Introduction

Sports news plays a pivotal role in disseminating sports-related information and captivating public interest, thereby attaining global attention and significance. The burgeoning globalization of the sports industry has led to an escalating demand for translating sports news, thereby presenting an increasingly conspicuous challenge of faithfully and vividly translating such content. Despite notable progress in the field of sports news translation research, there remains a notable dearth of studies focusing on translation strategies specific to certain sports disciplines, such as badminton, which lacks a comprehensive framework (Li, 2023).

Badminton, as a prominent sporting discipline in China, has garnered remarkable success in international competitions, captivating considerable attention from both domestic and international audiences. However, existing research on the translation of badminton news lacks systematicity and specialized translation methodologies. Consequently, this deficiency has resulted in varying degrees of translation quality in badminton news, consequently impeding readers' comprehension and appreciation of related events.

The translation of sports news entails various challenges, including the accurate translation of specialized terminology, accommodation of cultural disparities, and conveyance of emotional nuances (Li, 2023). The insufficiency of research, inconsistency in translation quality, and absence of practical guidelines in the translation of badminton news underscore the imperative for methodical exploration and formulation of tailored translation strategies in this domain.

This paper aims to conduct a thorough examination of the existing literature regarding the translation of sports news, with a particular focus on badminton news. By exploring the unique characteristics of badminton news, the research aims to clarify their implications for translation methodologies. By meticulously analyzing translated examples of badminton news, the study seeks to outline translation strategies based on the Functional Equivalence Theory. This analysis will encompass various linguistic levels, including vocabulary, syntax, and discourse, with the ultimate goal of providing both theoretical foundations and practical guidelines for the translation of badminton news. The anticipated outcomes of this research include offering valuable insights into the practice of translating badminton news, enhancing the overall quality of such translations, and more effectively fulfilling the informational needs of badminton enthusiasts worldwide.

## **Literature Review**

### **Translation Strategies on Sports News**

Badminton news exhibits several defining characteristics:

1. Immediacy: News inherently possesses immediacy, serving as the reportage of recent events, a definition succinctly captured by Lu Dingyi.
2. Specialization and professional terminology: Badminton news extensively incorporates specialized terminology, such as “serve”, “receive serve”, “smash”, “drop shot”, and more. Only by accurately translating the specialized terminology can the original information be guaranteed to be smoothly conveyed (Chen & Liu, 2023).
3. Vividness: Dynamic language is employed in badminton news to vividly depict match progress, highlighting the intensity of competition and capturing thrilling real-time moments. This descriptive approach aims to immerse readers in the game’s atmosphere by portraying match scenes, athletes’ expressions, and actions (Duan & Cao, 2018).

In the translation process, disparities in language, culture, lifestyle, and cognitive approaches between English and Chinese news texts pose challenges for sports news translation. This article delves into the specific application of ‘functional equivalence’ in sports news translation, examining vocabulary, syntax, and discourse perspectives.

Regarding vocabulary equivalence, the translation employs conversion, a process involving modifications to conform to idiomatic expressions, techniques, and conventions of the target language. Additionally, it utilizes four-character idioms and phrase translation to convey nuanced meanings and rhetorical words unique to badminton news (Zhang, 2007). In certain instances, conveying the full meaning of certain Chinese idioms through a single English word can be challenging due to bilingual constraints and contextual influences. In such cases, translating them as phrases can prove advantageous. Moreover, badminton news often incorporates rhetorical words. Translating metaphor, personification, and other rhetorical patterns from English into Chinese poses challenges. In these situations, translators must prioritize conveying the concept’s significance over its literal form, as emphasized by Guo (2000), and diligently work to ensure the intended meaning of the original text is preserved.

In terms of syntax equivalence, adherence to Chinese expression conventions ensures clarity in conveying the original text's meaning. This may entail dividing lengthy sentences into more digestible units or modifying sentence structures while maintaining accuracy and comprehensibility.

Equivalence in discourse employs two strategies: addition and omission. Addition enriches the translation by including omitted or absent words to accurately express the original text's meaning. Omission eliminates redundancy or complexity while preserving meaning, ensuring clarity without sacrificing comprehension (Li, 2015).

### **Functional Equivalence Theory**

The Functional Equivalence Theory, originally formulated by Eugene Nida (1964), has undergone substantial evolution, garnering profound insights from both domestic and international scholars. Subsequent studies by experts have significantly augmented the efficacy and maturation of the Functional Equivalence Theory.

Among the foreign studies, in the initial instance, Rieu (1953) formally introduced the concept of "Equivalence Theory". Nida, inspired by this theory, introduced his own in 1964, proposing the concepts of "Formal Equivalence" and "Dynamic Equivalence". Nida asserted that "Formal equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content. Viewed from this formal orientation, one is concerned that the message in the receptor language should match as closely as possible the different elements in the source language", while a translation of dynamic equivalence "aims at complete naturalness of expression, and tries to relate the receptor to modes of behavior relevant within the context of his own culture" (1969, p. 159).

He also discussed the concept of equivalence in Section 8 of his book *Toward a Science of Translation* (1964, p. 168). In this section, he identified five levels of equivalence: (a) word classes, (b) grammatical categories, (c) semantic classes, (d) discourse types, and (e) cultural contexts. In 1969, these two distinct forms of equivalence: formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence later are renamed functional equivalence. Eugene A. Nida's theory of functional equivalence made its debut in the influential publication *Theory and Practice of Translation*, co-authored with Charles Taber. In this work, Nida underscores the importance of translation not merely adhering to literal word-for-word correspondence but also striving for functional equivalence between the two languages.

However, such translations are not easily comprehensible to the average reader, necessitating the incorporation of explanatory notes, possessing a limited range of applicability, and consequently offering restricted utility. Nida's translation theory did not materialize abruptly; instead, it has undergone decades of persistent practice and exploration, refined through continuous revision and enhancement. In his 1986 publication *From One Language to Another*, Nida introduced the concept of "functional equivalence". This concept not only preserves the core principles of the "dynamic equivalence" translation theory but also provides a clearer and more precise understanding of its meaning.

In the *Theory and Practice of Translation*, Nida and Taber (2004) proposed four fundamental criteria for achieving functional equivalence: (a) conveying meaning, (b) capturing the spirit and behavior of the source language, (c) expressing naturalness and ease of comprehension, and (d) eliciting a similar response. The function of pair translation necessitates the translator to guarantee that the recipient of the target language can elicit the same emotions as the reader of the source language and achieve a level of comprehension as close as possible to that of the original information in the source language.

Au (2006) revisited Nida's theory of functional equivalence and explored its particularly especially in the context of English-Chinese bilingual dictionaries. Liyanage (2012) tested the validity of Nida's theory of functional equivalence through the analysis of English translations of Chinese advertisements. In his 2017 work, González examined the concept of Functional Equivalence Theory in the fields of comparative law and translation studies. He emphasized the importance of using Functional Equivalence Theory when translating terms related to business entities. This approach effectively maintains the discourse function of these references within the translation context.

In domestic studies, the theory of functional equivalence, introduced by Eugene Nida, has undergone a comprehensive process in Chinese translation studies, encompassing introduction, application, critical research, and expansion. This theory provides Chinese translation scholars with a fresh perspective for research and plays a pivotal role in practical translation activities.

In 1986, the introduction of Functional Equivalence Theory in China marked a significant milestone in the field of translation. Since its inception, this theory has gained prominence and is now recognized as one of the most influential translation theories.

Lin (1981) was the pioneering Chinese scholar to introduce Nida's translation theory, providing an in-depth analysis of its historical context, correlation with Chomsky's transformational-generative grammar, conceptualizations of translation and dynamic equivalence, and the comprehensive three-stage procedure proposed by Nida.

Liu (1997) offered a critique of Nida's approach, arguing that it excessively prioritizes the receiver and the translation process, while neglecting the significance of the original author and the original text. The devaluation of the receiver's pursuit of truth and aesthetics occurred. Cultural exchange was hindered by the arbitrary inclusion or exclusion of linguistic information.

Guo (2000) posited in his study grounded in the theory of functional equivalence, that translation involves the use of the most appropriate, natural, and equivalent language to convey the information of the source language, spanning from semantics to style (p. 65). He (2000, p. 67) provided a comprehensive analysis and refinement of Nida's theories across various time periods. In his study, he proposes four equivalences that further enhance our understanding of Nida's theoretical framework. Nida's concept of "dynamic equivalence" encompasses four distinct aspects: (a) lexical equivalence, (b) syntactic equivalence, (c) discourse equivalence, and (d) stylistic equivalence.

Wang (2008) examined the concept of "textual functional equivalence" in translation research, proposing that it is a semantic idea expressed through theme organization and cohesive systems. Ma and Ou (2020) proposed four principles for translating slang in English animated films based on Nida's Functional Equivalence Theory, which aims to achieve maximum functional equivalence between the target and source languages.

Based on the Functional Equivalence Theory, Zhang (2021) studied the translation strategies for chemical English. He believes that Functional Equivalence Theory preserves the linguistic characteristics of the text while remaining faithful to the original semantics in the translation of chemical English. He applied three methods: adding and subtracting words, conversion, and breaking and combining sentences, to make the chemical English translation natural, accurate, and rigorous.

Guided by the theory of functional equivalence, an in-depth analysis was conducted on the interpreting strategies employed in sports events, with a focus on the Brazilian Jiu-Jitsu competition at the 18th World Police and Fire Games held in Chengdu. Yi (2023) identified common challenges encountered in the simultaneous

interpretation of sports commentary and proposes tailored solutions. These solutions encompass the precise translation of specialized terminology, the skillful transposition of Chinese four-character idioms into English idiomatic expressions, and the simplification of Chinese language habits to align with English speaking norms. These strategies are aimed at ensuring the accurate conveyance of information while rendering the interpretation more natural, fluid, and accessible to the target language audience.

Using “functional equivalence” as the key term to search on the China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) platform, a total of 2,632 academic journals were found. Through continuous exploration and application of the theory of functional equivalence both domestically and internationally, its rationality and universality become apparent. However, upon searching within CNKI, it was found that only 116 articles related to news and media, with only three articles related to sports news, two on basketball, and one on table tennis. This indicates a lack of application of the theory of functional equivalence in sports news. Therefore, there is an intention to explore the translation strategies of badminton news by combining Nida’s proposed equivalence with the research of domestic scholars. The analysis of badminton news translation strategies will be conducted from three aspects, equivalence in vocabulary, equivalence in syntax, and equivalence in discourse.

### **Case Analysis**

In this study, two news articles, “Kumamoto Masters: Momota Keeps Going” released on November 16 and “Final Qualifying Spots to Fall in Place This Week” released on November 21, were selected from the Badminton World Federation (BWF)’s official World Tour news website, BWF World Tour, as the original English materials. Simultaneously, the Chinese version news reports published during the same period were analyzed for comparison.

#### **Equivalence in Vocabulary**

Lexical equivalence pertains to the correspondence between words that possess identical meanings in two distinct languages. Determining lexical equivalence necessitates the careful examination of various factors, such as the grammatical structure of the language, cultural disparities, and the manner in which the language is articulated

#### **Conversion**

The process of conversion involves modifying the vocabulary, sentence structures, and linguistic features of the source sentence to conform to the idiomatic expressions, techniques, and conventions of the target language in the translation process.

Example 1:

ST: Malaysians Ong Yew Sin/Teo Ee Yi, in 9th place effectively, didn’t do themselves any favours with a first round loss to compatriots Aaron Chia/Soh Wooi Yik at the China Masters.

TT: 马来西亚球员王耀新/张御宇在中国大师赛上首轮负于队友谢定峰/苏伟译, 无缘入围。

The translator skillfully rendered the noun phrase “a first round loss” into the verb phrase “首轮负于” in order to effectively convey the information from the source text while adhering to the conventions of Chinese expression. This meticulous translation resulted in a vivid and precise rendition.

Example 2:

ST: But with frequent first or second round exits through her first few years at the elite level, the question was of physicality and consistency and doggedness.

TT: 但她在进入高级别赛事的前几年,她经常在第一轮或第二轮出局,问题在于她的体能、稳定性和精神。

The preposition “with” in the sentence is replaced with the Chinese verb “在” in order to ensure the smoothness and logical flow of the translation. A direct literal translation of the preposition would make the expression hard to understand and ambiguous.

Secondly, it is customary in English sentences to have only one predicate verb in order to uphold semantic coherence. Consequently, the extensive and frequent utilization of prepositions in English-Chinese translation is attributed to the frequent use of powerful prepositions as means of connection. Conversely, it should be noted that Chinese sentences have the ability to incorporate multiple verbs, which can lead to significant differences in lexical translation between English and Chinese. Hence, in order to effectively communicate the intended meaning and maintain semantic coherence, English prepositions or prepositional phrases are frequently transformed into Chinese verbs and their corresponding elements during the process of translation. This approach is in accordance with the theory of functional equivalence.

#### **Four-Character Idiom**

Example 3:

ST: Among the other engrossing matches was an ultramarathon between Anders Antonsen and Kodai Naraoka, which ended on a heartbreaking note for the Dane.

TT: 安东森与奈良冈功大之间进行的比赛时长超长的比赛也令人目不暇接。

The translator adeptly and flexibly translates the phrase “目不暇接” in the context of other captivating matches. This phrase conveys the idea that there are so many things happening that one’s eyes cannot take them all in. It signifies that the matches are filled with unpredictability and excitement. Additionally, in the original text, the term “ultramarathon” is used to describe a race where participants have ample time to complete the race. Both the terms “ultramarathon” and “heartbreaking note” effectively convey the intense and thrilling nature of the match process, providing the reader with a textual depiction of the situation between Andersen and Naraoka Gongda.

Example 4:

ST: Pornpawee Chochuwong, ranked immediately below her, has been out of action due to injury.

TT: 排名紧随其后的李美妙因伤缺阵。

The utilization of two four-letter words, namely “紧随其后”, “因伤缺阵” by the translator contributes to the conciseness and attention-grabbing nature of the news report. This aligns with the characteristic condensed sentences and evocative language commonly found in sports news reports (Wu, 2009).

#### **Rhetorical Words**

Example 5:

ST: Olympic champion Chen Yu Fei was stretched by 2022 World Junior champion Tomoka Miyazaki in the opening game before easing through 23-21 21-12 to set up a clash with fifth seed Carolina Marin.

TT: 奥运冠军陈雨菲在首局被2022年世青赛冠军宫崎友花拉开比分,最终以23-21 21-12轻松过关,与五号种子马林会师决赛。

The term “stretch” originally refers to the act of enlarging or loosening something, and in news reports, it is translated as “拉开比分” to convey the idea of widening the score gap between oneself and one’s opponent. This

usage of the term incorporates sports terminology, allowing readers to quickly and accurately comprehend the dynamics of the game. The utilization of sports terminology enables readers to promptly comprehend the intricacies of the game and effectively communicates the intended message of the original text.

### Equivalence in Syntax

In the process of translation, it is necessary to adhere to the conventions of Chinese expression and ensure clarity in conveying the meaning of the original text. In order to ensure accuracy and comprehensibility in translation, it is sometimes necessary to divide a long sentence into two or more sentences. This may involve modifying the structure of the original text and separating certain components to be translated as independent components, subordinate clauses, or parallel clauses.

Example 6:

ST: With three Chinese—Chen Yu Fei, Han Yue and He Bing Jiao—ahead of her, Tunjung is effectively in seventh place as only two players per Member Association can qualify.

TT: 随着玛丽斯卡在2023年日本大师赛上夺冠，跻身世界巡回赛排名前八。在她之前有三名中国球员——陈雨菲、韩悦和何冰娇，由于每个协会只能有两名球员获得参赛资格，因此玛丽斯卡实际上排在第七位。

The translator has the ability to enhance clarity by isolating the phrase “as only two players per Member Association can qualify”. The translator achieves conciseness by rendering the phrase “as only two players per Member Association can qualify” in a more succinct manner. It is important to structure the text into independent sentences in order to avoid lengthy sentences that may pose challenges for readers in terms of comprehension. Additionally, positioning the causal clause at the onset of the sentence enhances the coherence of the sentence, enabling readers to grasp the rationale behind the event with greater clarity. This approach also emphasizes the cause-and-effect relationship, bolsters the logical structure of the article, and facilitates readers’ comprehension of the article’s level and theme.

Example 7:

ST: World champion Kunlavut Vitidsarn gets automatic qualification despite being in ninth place, which means only the top seven places will be up for grabs.

TT: 世锦赛冠军昆拉武特尽管排名第九，但仍获得了自动晋级资格，这意味着只有前七名可以争夺总决赛席位。

“世锦赛冠军昆拉武特尽管排名第九，但仍获得了自动晋级资格”，as stated in the translation, this adjustment in the grammatical structure aligns with the rules of the Chinese language, as a direct translation following English word order would not be grammatically correct. The concessive clause “despite being in ninth place” has been relocated to the beginning of the sentence as an independent translation, in order to adhere to grammatical norms and ensure smooth reading for the reader. Additionally, the presence of a concessive clause within the sentence serves to emphasize its function as a transitional or contrasting element, thereby directing the reader’s attention towards the significance of this particular segment of the sentence.

The translation divides the scoring of the two players and analyzes the progression of the match in two stages. Initially, the Danish player establishes a lead, followed by Kento Momota’s aggressive counterattack and subsequent takeover of the lead. This approach allows readers to gain a clearer understanding of the match’s unfolding dynamics. The text also underscores the assertive retaliatory moves executed by Kento Momota,

thereby accentuating his aggressive counterattack during the match, as well as the rapidly evolving dynamics of the game. Splitting a lengthy sentence into multiple shorter sentences can enhance the rhythm and highlight the tension of the match. This technique allows the reader to experience the ebb and flow, as well as the unpredictability, of the match, thereby enhancing the reading experience.

Example 8:

ST: The Dane established a big lead, going up 11-5 at the break and 14-8 before Momota fought back with his aggressive game, landing several smash winners close to the lines.

TT: 在桃田贤斗积极反击、多次在底线附近打出制胜分之后, 丹麦球员确立了巨大的领先优势, 在局间休息时以11比5领先。

The translation breaks down the course of the match into two phases, with the Danish player taking the lead, and then Kento Momota aggressively counterattacking and taking the lead, so that readers can understand the development of the match more clearly. It also emphasizes the aggressive counterattack of Kento Momota, highlighting the aggressive counterattack of Kento Momota in the match and the fast-changing situation of the match. Splitting a long sentence into several short sentences is more rhythmic and brings out the tension of the match, and the reader can feel the ups and downs and uncertainty of the match, which increases the pleasure of reading.

In conclusion, the independent translation of concessive gerunds serves several purposes. Firstly, it helps to maintain the logical connections present in the original text. Secondly, it enhances the readability of the translation. Thirdly, it emphasizes the significance of the gerunds themselves. Lastly, it ensures that the translation adheres to the grammatical conventions of the target language. The feasibility of this translation method is evident in numerous instances; however, its effectiveness must also be evaluated in light of the specific context and the distinctive features of the target language.

## Equivalence in Discourse

### Addition

The purpose of addition in translation is to include any omitted words from the original text or to provide words that may not be present in the original text but convey its intended meaning. This enrichment aims to ensure that the translation accurately expresses the meaning of the original text while also adhering to the conventions of expression and grammatical rules in the Chinese language.

Example 8:

ST: Olympic champions Lee Yang/Wang Chi-Lin will look to overtake them with a strong campaign in Shenzhen.

TT: 奥运冠军李洋/王齐麟将凭借中国大师赛收获的积分以强劲的势头超越他们, 争夺最后一席总决赛晋级名额。

By incorporating the inclusion of “凭借中国大师赛收获的积分”, the text offers additional contextual details, informing the reader about the exceptional performance of Li Yang/Wang Qilin in previous tournaments, which subsequently enabled their qualification for the year-end finals. The inclusion of the phrase “争夺最后一席总决赛晋级名额” not only enhances the tension of the tournament, but also provides the reader with a heightened understanding of the intensity of the competition during the year-end finals. Moreover, it sheds light on the immense pressures and challenges that Li Yang and Wang Qilin encounter during crucial moments.



### Omission

The term “omission” pertains to the elimination of repetitive and redundant words while preserving the original meaning, or the substitution of complex and convoluted words in the original text with concise and lucid language, without compromising comprehension (Li, 2015).

Example 9:

ST: I could handle my opponent’s smashes very well today. As long as I can make myself ready for his smashes, I knew I’d be fine.

TT: 今天我能很好地应对对手的击球。只要我能让自己做好准备，我就知道自己不会有问题。

The initial statement already acknowledges the adversary’s attack. The subsequent sentence excludes the mention of “For his sons”, thereby placing emphasis on the underlying theme. I possess the ability to effectively handle my opponent’s strikes, thereby enhancing the clarity of the sentence for the reader. The text aims to eliminate the repetition of two strikes. The original text conveys its meaning concisely.

Example 10:

ST: With a clutch of Japanese, Korean and Chinese pairs in the top 10, and Indonesia’s Apriyani Rahayu/Siti Fadia Silva Ramadhanti sitting pretty at seventh, Jongkolphan Kititharakul/Rawinda Prajongjai (eighth) and Benyapa Aimsaard/Nuntakarn Aimsaard will look at edging each other out at the China Masters, for they are separated by just over 1500 points.

TT: 日本、韩国和中国的多对组合跻身总决赛女双单项积分前十名。

The translation is excessively concise, omitting the names of the individuals in the badminton team and providing only their nationality. This approach deprives fans of the players of an opportunity to become acquainted with the players’ activities and does not align with the comprehensive nature typically associated with sports news.

### Conclusions

In the realm of lexical equivalence, translators frequently employ the conversion technique, transforming nouns into verbs or converting prepositions into Chinese verbs along with their corresponding components. Additionally, translators can condense phrases or short sentences by utilizing four-word idioms to augment conciseness and significance in expressions. When confronted with rhetorical words during translation, translators often choose to render them as sports terms, thereby upholding accuracy and professionalism.

Concerning syntactic equivalence, translators commonly utilize sentence or clause splitting techniques to divide lengthy sentences or clauses into multiple clauses. This approach not only aligns with Chinese expression, but also enhances reader comprehension.

Achieving textual equivalence involves two primary strategies: addition and omission. Addition entails incorporating relevant cultural background information, while omission involves the removal of articles not typically translated in Chinese and redundancies.

However, after conducting a comprehensive analysis of the content available on the BWF website, it can be concluded that the current research on the translation of badminton news in China is still in its nascent stage. Although translators possess the ability to ensure the precision of translations and employ sports terminology to enhance comprehensibility, deficiencies persist in effectively incorporating the stylistic elements of news reports.

### Limitations and Suggestions

In composing this manuscript, our focus was solely on news reports obtained from the official Badminton World Federation (BWF) website, intending to explore strategies used in badminton news reporting. However, a limitation of this study is its exclusive focus on the BWF official website, potentially overlooking important badminton news from other sources like sports news websites and social media platforms. This omission could result in an incomplete representation of comprehensive badminton news strategy.

Additionally, page length limitations required the selection of only a subset of examples for analytical review, potentially limiting a comprehensive examination of all translational strategies and restricting the broader applicability and generalizability of our research conclusions. We hope these findings serve as a foundational reference for future research, providing valuable insights for a more comprehensive exploration of badminton news strategies.

### Concluding Remarks

This study aims to unveil the strategies and methods employed in badminton news translation through a comparative analysis at three levels: equivalence in vocabulary, syntax, and discourse. Through an in-depth exploration of equivalence analysis, the research seeks to provide empirical support for the field of sports news translation, enriching and optimizing practices to enhance the accuracy and effectiveness of intercultural communication. As a multidisciplinary research field encompassing journalism, linguistics, and related disciplines, sports news translation imposes significant demands on the professionalism and linguistic proficiency of translators. The objective of this paper is to offer theoretical underpinning and practical recommendations for future research on the translation of badminton news by systematically organizing and elaborating on the strategies employed in the translation process, while also identifying their limitations and shortcomings.

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